THE

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Vol. I. No. 2. SHANGHAE, SATURDAY, 10th AUGUST, 1850. Price, 15 Dollars per Annum.

SHIPPING.

FOR AMOY AND SINGAPORE.

THE Barque *GANGES*, Captain Smith, will sail for the above Ports about the 1st September. For freight or passage apply to

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghae, 9th August, 1850.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. 1. Ship *ARGYLE*, 396 Tons, Captain Stafford, will have quick dispatch. For freight apply to

TURNER & Co.

Shanghae, 8th August, 1850.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE A.1. Barque *CORNHILL*, Captain Austin, will have immediate despatch. For freight apply to

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghae, 2nd August, 1850.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. 1. Ship *EAGLE*, 388 Tons Register, H. P. Sawell, Commander. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR LONDON.

THE Brig *SALUS*, 316 Tons Register, Captain Pattison. For freight apply to

MACKENZIE, BROTHERS & Co.

Shanghae, 30th July, 1850.

FOR LONDON.

THE Dutch Ship *PALEMBANG*, Captain Hockstra. For freight apply to

MACKENZIE, BROTHERS & Co.

Shanghae, 30th July, 1850.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. 1. Brig *PLANTAGENET*, 302 Tons. Apply to

JAMES MACDONALD.

Shanghae, 26th July, 1850.

INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at Shanghae, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others.—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Permium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £500,000.

GOVERNOR.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE,
GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.
HEAD OFFICE.
Edinburgh, 1 George Street.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Wm. Stuart Walker, Esq., of Bowland, *Chairman.*
Alexander J. Russell, Esq., C.S.
George Mercer, Esq., of Gorthy.
James Duncan, Esq., Merchant, Leith.
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George Ross, Esq., Advocate.
MEDICAL ADVISER.
Henry Marshall, Deputy Inspector-General of Army Hospitals.
ACTUARY.
William Thomas Thompson.
AUDITOR.
Charles Pearson.
SECRETARY.
Henry Jones Williams.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY has been established for the purpose of extending to the Colonies of Great Britain, and to India, the full benefit of Life Assurance; and for the purpose of giving increased facilities to persons visiting or residing in Foreign countries. The Company is registered and empowered under the Act of Parliament 7°. and 8°. Viet. Cap. 110.

The Directors of the Company hereby give intimation that they have appointed Messrs. RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co., Agents for the Company at Canton and Shanghae, with power to receive Proposals for Assurance, &c., on the lives of Parties resident in China.

The Company have Agencies with Local Boards in London and Glasgow, as well as in the Principal Towns in the Colonies.

Parties proposing to Assure can obtain every information from Messrs. RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co., of whom Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal &c., may be had on application, *gratis.*

By Order of the Directors,
WILLIAM THOMAS THOMPSON,
Actuary.
HENRY JONES WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the above Office, payable in London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, and Hongkong.

MACVICAR & Co.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following Offices to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Bombay, and London.

	Seawisk.	Harbour risk.
Canton Insurance Office,	Drs. 100,000	Drs. 200,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	,, 40,000	,, 50,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	,, 40,000	,, 12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	,, 25,000	

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £2,000,000.
TRUSTEES.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE business of the undersigned, in which Mr. David Olyphant King, is this day admitted a partner, will in future be carried on under the Style and Firm of J. M. SMITH & Co.

J. MACKRILL SMITH.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to give notice, that they have opend a Branch Establishment at CANTON, under the same Style as at Shanghae, and have authorized Mr. D. W. Schwemann to sign their Firm by Procuration at the former place.

Also, Mr. R. Powell Saul, is authorized to sign our Firm by Procuration.

WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.

Shanghae, 15th April, 1850.

HOUSES.

TO LET.

ON the usual terms granted in Shanghae, a piece of well-raised LAND measuring 6 mow, 8 fun, and situated close to the North Gate Bridge over the *Yang-king-pang.* Apply at *North-China Herald* Office.

Shanghae, 3rd August, 1850.

PROPERTY TO BE LET OR SOLD.

LOTS Nos. 40, 43, and 77, the Property of Messrs. A. & C. Empson, together with the two Cottages thereon, situated a little to the westward of H. B. M.'s Consulate, may be rented or purchased on moderate terms. A Lot, or portion of a lot may be obtained, if required. Apply to

ROBERT POWELL SAUL.

Shanghae, 3rd August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

BANK OF ENGLAND POST BILLS in sets of £300, £400, and £500 each, by

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghae, 9th August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

AMERICAN SPERM CANDLES of Superior quality. Apply at the Godowns of

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghae, 9th August, 1850.

ON SALE.

SHERRY and PORT in Cases of 3 Dozens Quarts; the latter also in Cases of 4 Dozens Pints Bottled by Messrs. J. & C. White & Co., London.

ALSO,

Three Pieces of Rich Scarlet DAMASK.

Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 2nd August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

BILLS ON LONDON at 90 days, and at six month's sight, drawn under confirmed credits, for Sale by

WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

AMERICAN COTTON CANVAS, BEEF, PORK, and Sill's BUTTER. Apply at

BULL, NYE & Co.'s
Godowns.

Shanghae, 29th July, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg respectfully to intimate to the Foreign Community, and Shipmasters at Shanghae, and Woosung, that having undertaken the Baking Department, they will be able to supply BREAD, and BISCUIT, of superior quality on the most economical terms.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 24th July, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned also beg to intimate, that they can supply superior SODA WATER, and ÆRATED LEMONADE, at the following rates:

Soda Water, ... 80 *Cents* per dozen,
Ærated Lemonade, .. 1.00 *Dollar* ,,
Bottles returned.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 24th July, 1850.

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS,
STOREKEEPERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

H. FOGG & Co.

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an Auction monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER; AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS, BISCUITS REFIRED, &c., &c.

NOTICE.

BOOKS neatly bound at the London Missionary Society's Establishment on reasonable terms.

Shanghae, 29th July, 1850.

NOTICE.

JOB PRINTING in all its branches, will be executed at our office, on the usual terms, with the greatest attention and despatch.

North-China Herald, Office,
Shanghae, 3rd August, 1850.

ROBBERS ON THE RIVER.

On the evening of the 2nd instant, a passage boat conveying two Tea and Silk Merchants up the river; was attacked about three miles from this city, by robbers, and plundered of Treasure to the value of three thousand dollars.

The robbers, it appears, were natives of this neighbourhood, and seven men have been lodged in the Hien Jail, charged with being concerned in the crime.

SUMMARY PUNISHMENT.

Mr. Editor,—A son of a respectable family residing near Chow-poo, a large market town about 40 le south east of Shanghae, a few years ago became an inveterate smoker and gambler, to the great grief of the family, whose surname is Koo. Some months ago he left his home and refused all solicitation to return to his relatives, but lived a desperate and wretched life. Recently some persons who had suffered from his bad habits detected him in stealing their goods. They set upon him in the most furious manner, and ceased not until the man was quite dead. A brother of the deceased hearing of the affray, repaired to the spot, and recognized his abandoned relative. He returned home saying that his brother had brought such disgrace upon the family that he *deserved* to die, and that no complaint against those who had killed him should be lodged with the mandarins. The man has been buried, the whole neighbourhood feels relieved, and what is strange, the matter is considered settled. The mandarins have taken no notice whatever of the matter.

I send you the above item of local intelligence as it is illustrative of some of the very many peculiarities of this curious people.—Yours, &c.

SIWEL.

Shanghae.

At a late festive meeting in the city of London the following phrases occurred in a noble minister's speech:—

> "That we shall consider the institutions of the country "are never so safe, are never so honored, as when they "receive all the amendments of which, from time to "time, they are capable. That they never will throw "aside any thing that is useful, merely because it is ancient—that they never will reject any thing that is "strange, merely because it is new. It is by combining "that reverence for antiquity, by promoting that respect "for the principles, on which our ancestors have founded our institutions, and the same time adapting them "to the present age—it is by this combination of respect "for antiquity, and regard for all modern improvements, "that the freedom and happiness of this kingdom can "be secured."

Such is the spirit by which every enlightened nation ought to conduct its affairs—it is by vigorously enforcing such principles that, Great Britain has triumphed over the spirit of turbulence and anarchy which has caused so much misery, calamity, and bloodshed throughout the greatest portion of the continental states of Europe.

Well would it be for its best interests were the Government of the most populous nation in the world to revise its institutions—based originally upon excellent principles, when the Tartar Dynasty came to the throne—during the reigns of Kanghi and a few of his immediate successors the national prosperity was at its height, but corruption and bribery have gradually sapped the foundations of the state and Diogenes might now grope with his blazing lantern at noon day to find officials free from the taint of corrupting influences—such a state of things if not timely corrected must bring the time of the end quickly upon its promoters—a nation universally corrupted and rotten at the core must spread its baneful miasmata around until the *virus* will permeate all classes of society, and the nation at length becomes an easy prey to the first invader. Such was the case when the Tartars broke in upon the worn out fortunes of the Chinese dynasty and the same tragedy will ere long be played over again unless the present rulers set their house in order before the storm rages without, and crushes the tottering fabric to its base.

The above remarks are offered in a friendly spirit. A nation whom the Celestials absurdly call Barbarian are promoting their best interests by extending their external commerce and presenting them with the word of the only true God in their native tongue, at great cost, and labour to its promoters. Not only so, but this nation so absurdly, and ungratefully treated by the Chinese has voluntarily repressed the formidable attacks of pirates upon their native trade—and for what?—to be treated with contumely and suspicion by the Chinese authorities and their services grudgingly accepted, when they find themselves too weak to repress the incursions of the blood thirsty wretches, who infest their whole Southern Coast.

CALIFORNIA.

Great Fire at San Francisco.

We are enabled, through the kindness of a friend, to lay before our readers the particulars of the abovementioned disaster: which intelligence was brought per *Science,* on the fifteenth ultimo, with dates from San Francisco to eighth of May.

"On the morning of the 4th of May, a very alarming fire broke out in the town of San Francisco, which rapidly devoured four entire blocks of buildings, and destroyed property to the value of four millions of dollars. Nine-tenths of the gambling houses were destroyed; yet in the face of this awful calamity, so great is the passion for play, that within fifteen hours afterwards, numerous shanties had been erected on the site of the still smoking ruins, where the numerous black legs, and desperate vagabonds of the place, were engaged in their maddening and ruinous games of chance, just as if, nothing remarkable had happened. What terrible depravity!—what reckless desperation!—had a violent earthquake shaken the city to its foundations! or a thunderbolt burst in the midst of their wild gaming—would it have produced any thing more than a transient suspension of the vicious pursuits they so insanely rushed into—befitting picture this, to exemplify the apothegm "*Quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat.*" This destructive fire is attributed to some malicious incendiary, since the building whence the flames were first seen to break out, had not been occupied for above two months previously. This unlooked for calamity has been the ruin of a great many, and has prematurely hastened the winding up of several establishments, which had been shaken by the severity of the crisis at San Francisco last winter. Money has been so scarce that fifteen per cent per month has been given for temporary accommodation. Rents are only a-third of what they have been: real estate is greatly depreciated in value; notwithstanding, the town is very considerably enlarged during the last six months: hills have been levelled, and houses built, where sheep were grazing a little time back—and this in the midst of much distress, many parties being looked upon as of doubtful, who were reported of good credit last autumn. There is no particular news from the gold diggings."

The foregoing was put into type for our last issue; but was excluded from want of space.

Since then *viâ* Hongkong we have dates to the fourteenth of May from San Francisco. The accounts are of a more cheerful character; commercially and otherwise.

Several new "diggings" had been discovered, and which were being very profitably worked. Lumps of Gold three and four pounds in weight, were of more frequent occurrence than at any time heretofore.

The last Steamer for Panama took one million and five hundred thousand dollars worth of Gold on freight; and it was estimated that the passengers had fully as much in value as some five hundred thousand dollars more.

It seems to be held as certain, that one way or other quite two million dollars worth of Gold will be sent on monthly to the United States, *viâ* Panama, during this season.

Enterprise, we are glad to see, is being diverted, very wisely, to agricultural pursuits; and it would seem with great success. One well known individual is named as having contracted to supply vegetables, fruit, &c., to the value of four hundred thousand dollars; and the party in question had purchased the *Fire Fly* Steamer, (so well known at Canton) for the conveyance to San Francisco of the produce of his *rancho.*

Already there are erected on the banks of the Sacramento river, farms which would do credit to a New England State.

The City of San Francisco is still making a progress; so rapid as to surprise all beholders. Our informant says—

> "I was ten days ago in the vicinity where there was not a vestige of a building, and now, a large square is going up, and one side nearly built to its intended height. Nine days after the late fire, two thirds of the space made was already occupied with buildings; of which the frames were then put up; and twenty six of the Gambling establishments had resumed their nefarious operations."

During the month of June, it was expected more Ships would arrive than at any previous month since the emigration commenced.

The rates of labour were still very high, and the immigrants mostly went on to the mines. Sailors wages were still one hundred and twenty five dollars per month.

SAN FRANCISCO PRICE CURRENT.

Prepared by H. W. Palmer, expressly for the Polynesian.
Saturday, May 11th, 1850.

Domestic Goods.			
Shirtings 34 in., per yard, ..	Drs.	.6½ a	.7
,, 36 ,,	,,	.9½ a	.12
Common Blankets wht prp.	,,	2. a	4.
,, ,, col'd ,,	,,	3.50 a	10.
Good ,, wht ,,	,,	6. a	10.
Light clothing, no demand, very low at auction.			
Fine clothing, sale limited.			
Fine black clothing, low.			
Alpacas, shaded, figured and fancy,	,,	.20 a	.30
Muslins, fancy and shaded, dull sale.			
Hose Woollen in demand.			
Hose Cotton slow sale.			
Hats and Caps, all kinds, very low, market overstocked, and but little sale.			
Boots, per pair,	,,	6. a	9.50
,, ,, light,	,,	13.50 a	16.
,, common per doz., heavy,	,,	75. a	90.
,, California high tops,	,,	9. a	20.
Shoes Ladies', little demand, low.			
Mens' Shoes in request, per doz.,	,,	20. a	30.
Produce.			
Sugar per lb. dark,	,,	.20 a	.25
,, S. I., light, in demand and very scarce,	,,	.32 a	.35
,, Brazilian white, per lb.	,,	.30 a	.32
,, ,, brown, ,, ,,	,,	.22 a	.25
,, Crushed refined white,	,,	.40 a	.45
,, Loaf, per lb.,	,,		.55
Syrup, per gallon, this article varies much, some samples come to hand being very superior, are eagerly sought after.	,,	118. a	162.22
Molasses per gallon,	,,	.87½ a	1.12½
Coffee is scarce, but little in market.			
,, Manila, per lb.	,,	.25 a	.27
,, Rio ,,	,,	.20 a	.25
,, Java ,,	,,	.21 a	.31
,, S. I., do full quotations and in demand.			
Arrow Root, slow sale,	,,		.22
Lime Juice, ready sale, per gallon,	,,	2. a	2.25
Porter and Ale, per doz.,	,,	3.50 a	5.50
Sperm Oil, per gallon,	,,	1.27 a	1.52
Whale ,, ,,	,,	.60 a	.75
Linseed ,, ,,	,,	1.25 a	2.
Preserved Meats.			
Beef in 2 lb. cans., per lb. little called for,	,,	.40 a	.45
Mutton ,, ,,	,,	.40 a	.45
Oysters ,, per doz.,	,,	25. a	30.
Peas green, cans. ,,	,,	15. a	18.
Corn ,, ,, ,,	,,	13. a	14.50
Sauces, little demand,	,,	10. a	11.50
Sardines, whole per doz.,	,,		16.
,, half, ,,	,,		12.
,, third, ,,	,,		7.
Beef, prime, but little sale.			
,, mess,	,,	6. a	8.50
,, jerked, per 100 lb.,	,,	.3½ a	.5
Pork, prime, but little sale,	,,	12. a	13.50
,, mess,	,,	28.50 a	32.
,, clear,	,,	34. a	42.
Bacon per lb.,	,,	.22 a	.25
,, supeiror, per lb.,	,,	.50 a	.60
Beans,	,,	.4½ a	.5½
Cheese, common,	,,	.18 a	.22
,, superior and tinned,	,,	.72 a	.80
Hams, per lb. common,	,,	.16 a	.18
,, ,, good,	,,	.25 a	.30
Salt, moderate demanded.			
,, coarse, S. I., but little called for.			
Soap, No. 1, per lb.,	,,	.4 a	.4½
Castile, per lb.,	,,	.8 a	.10
Rice, per lb.,	,,	.8 a	.9
Chocolate, per lb.,	,,	.4 a	.7
,, ,, Spanish,	,,	.25 a	.30
Lard, per lb.,	,,	.37 a	.40
Teas.			
Young Hyson, per lb.,	,,	1. a	1.18
Green,	,,	.75 a	.90
Various ordinary,	,,	.62½ a	.75
Glassware abundant and very low,			
Hardware tools plentiful, on sale.			
Nails, per lb.,	,,	.3 a	.4½
Iron, ,,	,,	.3½ a	.6½
Stoves, very dull, market overstocked.			
Lead per lb.,	,,	.2½ a	.3
,, bar ,,	,,	.4½ a	.6
Tar, per barrel,	,,	4.60 a	6.50
Pitch, ,,	,,	5. a	6.
Copal Varnish, in demand, scarce.			
Alcohol, per gallon,	,,		1.
Alum,			.27
Corks, vial, gross,	,,	.82 a	.90
,, bottle per 1,000,	,,		9.
Seidlitz Powders, but little call, per dozen,	,,		2.50
Fish.			
Mackerel, No. 1, per bbl.,	,,	14. a	16.
,, 2, ,,	,,	9.50 a	11.
Codfish, no sale.			
Herrings,	,,	11. a	15.
Apples, dried per lb.,	,,	.30 a	.42
Peaches, ,,	,,	.30 a	.35
Prunes, common,	,,		.10
,, good,	,,	.20 a	.25
Walnuts, per lb.,	,,	.4½ a	.5
Honey, ,,	,,	2. a	3.
Lumber.			
American planed, a slight rise since the late conflagration, but there are many cargoes now in the bay, to be sold to cover expenses from eastern ports.	,,	25. a	60.
Houses 12×15, 18×25,	,	70. a	350.
Iron ,, 12×15, 15×40, in great demand, particularly the corrugated and galvanized. They are held by only a few individuals; some have been sold as low as Drs. 70, they are, however, now looking up. These are very desirable.			
Lime, per barrel,	,,		3.
Shingles,	,,	2.50 a	4.50
Boat Oars, per feet,	,,	9. a	10.
Whale Boats,	,,	100. a	200.
Brandy, in case,	,,	6. a	7.
,, American per gallon,	,,	.50 a	.60
,, French ,,	,,	1.12½ a	2.50
Gin, per case,	,,	4.25 a	6.
,, per gallon,	,,	.47½ a	.80
Rum, Jamaica,	,,	.47½ a	.62
Whiskey, Irish,	,,	2.50 a	4.
,, old Scotch,	,,	2.50 a	4.
Wines.			
Champagne, good,	,,	14.50 a	22.
,, Cider,	,,	5. a	7.
Medoc and St. Julien Claret, per case,	,,	4. a	5.50
Madeira, per gallon, good,	,,	1.10 a	1.75
Malaga, but little sale, p.gall.,	,,	.50 a	.75
Madeira, per case 1 doz.,	,,	6. a	8.
Port ,, ordinary,	,,	6. a	9.
,, ,, good old,	,,	10. a	16.
,, per gallon, common,	,,		.62½
,, ,, superior, old,	,,	1.50 a	2.
Sherry, per case 1 doz.,	,,	6. a	9.
,, ,, golden,	,,	10. a	18.
,, per gallon,	,,	.75 a	1.25
Segars, dull sale, common,	,,	8. a	10.
,, Havana, superior,	,,	45. a	57.50
Tobacco, common per lb.,	,,	.7½ a	.10
,, superior ,,	,,	.16 a	.22
Chili Flour, 200 lb.	,,	13. a	14.
,, ,, 100 lb.,	,,	6.50 a	7.50
Oregon, per barrel,	,,	11.50 a	12.50
American ,,	,,	11.50 a	12.
Bread, Chile, per lb.,	,,	.2 a	.3
,, Am. Navy ,,	,,	.4 a	.6
,, Pilot, ,,	,,	.6½ a	.7½
Crackers,	,,	.12 a	.14½
Bricks, per m.,	,,	30. a	40.
Manila cordage,	,,	.15½ a	.18
American, ,,	,,	.14½ a	.16

Impost Duties.

Spirits, 100 per cent on cost.
Wines, 40 per cent on cost.
Produce, 30 per cent of cost.
Manufactured goods, 30 per cent on cost.
Bread stuffs, 20 per cent on cost.
Commissions on sales of merchandise, from 5 to 10 per cent.
Commissions at auction, 6 per cent.
Gold dust for silver, per ounce, Drs. 16.
Lighterage, from Drs. 3.50 to 5.50 per ton.
Wages, seamen, and to return per month Drs. 75 a 80.
Wages, mates, and return, per month, Drs. 120 a 130.
Wages, captains, and return, per month, Drs. 200, a 350.—*Polynesian, June 1.*

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SHANGHAE, 10TH AUGUST, 1850.

NOTICE.—During the restoration of TRINITY CHURCH, Divine Service is held in the Godown of J. WHITE, Esq., *Wei-ke.* Hours of Service 11 o'clock A.M. and 3 P.M.

JOHN HOBSON,
Officiating Minister.

DEATH.—At Chusan, on the 27th July, of water on the brain, Caroline Hall, only child of the Rev. H. V. and Mary G. Rankin, aged fifteen months.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

ANONYMOUS communications on matters of public policy, or general interest; will be thankfully received: as also any hints or suggestions for the improvement of our print, or in aid of our objects.

Contributions duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will at all times receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

LATEST DATES.

England,	24th May.	Sydney,	17th April.
Calcutta,	24th June.	Amoy,	10th July.
Bombay,	15th June.	Hongkong,	24th July.
Madras,	14th June.	Ningpo,	25th July.
Singapore,	2d July.	New York,	7th May.
Penang,	28th June.	San Francisco,	15th May.
Batavia,	29th May.	Sdwich. Islands,	25th May.
Manila,	28th June.		

THE recent melancholy demise of the Governor of Macao, must we think, defer for a time the settlement of the dispute, now pending between the Portuguese and Chinese Government.

We need not enter into a detail of circumstances, which have produced the existing quarrel, as they are quite familiar to our readers, but we will at once say, that we hold, by the comity of nations, the Portuguese Government have just belligerent rights, as against the Chinese.

The question to be discussed, is, how and when the Portuguese Government will enforce their claims for reparation of past offences.

From the reports of maritime and land-forces, which were to rendezvous at Macao, it is apparent that the Portuguese Government fully intended, if not, to declare war against China; at least to make such a hostile demonstration, as would secure full compensation for the assassination of Governor Amaral, and subsequent indignities and contemptuous treatment, which they have received, at the hands of the Vice-roy of Canton.

The events of the late war, and the intimate knowledge, which the Portuguese Authorities must have acquired, of the extrinsic and intrinsic feebleness of the unwieldy empire, with which they have so long been associated, renders it obvious to us, that they will, sooner or later, demand, mayhap, enforce satisfaction for long accumulated outrages heaped upon them by the Chinese Government.

We are well aware, that a general opinion prevails, that the Portuguese Government, is so effete and impoverished, that it will be content to quietly submit to the national disgrace, of not wreaking vengeance on the delinquent Vice-roy, or the Government of which he is the favored agent.

We disagree *in toto* with this belief; for, certain we are, that, if the Portuguese Government would be content to relinquish in favor of, or make a transfer to accredited parties of their belligerent rights *for a consideration*, there would be no lack of individuals, in Great Britain and elsewhere, who would undertake to *exploiter* a war against the Chinese, and we dare assert with highly profitable results to those concerned in such a speculation. This opinion, although it may sound like a novelty, or appear far fetched, will assume a more business-like and solid character; if our readers will recollect, that substantially a similar agency was employed, and by such means alone, was the present Queen, Donna Maria, placed upon the throne of her ancestors.

It is a matter of history, that by the Stock Exchange and City men of London, was the Oporto expedition organised; Dom Pedro's rights asserted: and the Usurper Dom Miguel expelled. This praiseworthy undertaking, was entered into and carried out, mainly as a commercial speculation; Portuguese Bonds having been given for the cost, outfit, and maintenance of the several expeditions. Whilst war, we need not say, is the direst calamity that can afflict the human race, still, it is sometimes a potent instrument in aid of its civilisation. We believe it to be, the only efficacious means by which, China can be opened up to the enterprise and social intercourse of western nations; and it is, in this spirit, that failing the exaction, by the Portuguese of their belligerent rights, we should be glad to see their transfer to other hands, which, if fulfilled, might be fraught with great advantage, and enormous results to the civilisation of the Chinese people.

IN our last issue, we published the translation of a very interesting memorial, which has been laid at the foot of the imperial throne, by a cabinet minister of high standing. Without being alarmists; we cannot shut our eyes to the aggressive policy of the Chinese Government; the ill success of our mission to the Pei-ho, the attempted revival of the old Co-hong abuses and monopoly at Canton, to say nothing of their sedulous, and too successful efforts to prove the treaty of Nanking an international figment, or diplomatic falsehood; quite convince us, of the imminent approach of an early rupture with the Court of Peking.

Not believing in any permanent interruption of the friendly relations, now subsisting between Great Britain and France we will fain believe the whole of Lord Palmerston's attention may not now be absorbed by the vital question of acquiring the rocky islets of Cervi and Sapienza, and in obtaining compensation for the Hebrew Consul Don Pacifico: so that, now he may cast his regards towards this portion of the hemisphere, and if so, the partial exertion of his superabundant diplomatic energy would produce—we beg to assure him—a blaze of renown, which would pale the lustre of a Walpole, a Chatham, or a Canning.

WE beg to to thank "*a Nautical reader*" for his communication, which arrived too late for this week's impression; but it shall appear in our next issue.

WE publish on this occasion the translation of the New Hong or Tea Warehouse regulations; recently issued at Canton, and of which a copy has been kindly handed to us.

We also print a translation of a local Proclamation of a somewhat kindred nature; but to which—by our Treaty rights we can have no ground of complaint or remonstrance.

The Canton proclamation is so avowedly an attempt to contravene the Treaty of Nanking, that we feel certain even the dogged apathy of the Home Government will be roused; should the Canton Authorities persevere in their attempt to revive the old Consoo Fund—which with the accompanying regulations would be a virtual re-establishment of the Hong monopoly.

WE publish a portion of a very valuable report of the Honorable T. Butler King, in California, which has been published by command and authorisation of the American Government. It may be accepted as a truthful and correct delineation of that interesting country. We may demur to some of the conclusions, our reasons for which, we shall give in detail on some early occasion.

SELECT EXTRACTS FROM THE PEKING REPORTER.

Nos. 55 to 59, 13th to 27th June, 1850.

DECREES AND RESCRIPTS.

His Majesty expresses himself much gratified in replying to a memorial from the Viceroy of *Hoo Kwang*, which reports the capture of the rebel chief *Le Yuenfa* with more than fifty of his principal followers, and the pacification of the disaffected territory. The rebellion which the prisoner headed, arose in a most formidable shape during the past winter, and has raged ever since about the borders of the provinces of *Hoonan*, *Kweichow*, and *Kwangse*, among the mountain fastnesses of which the rebels have hitherto defied the combined exertions of both civil and military officers. The Emperor appears truly delighted at the happy result, and attributes all his success to the sacred influences of his sainted parent. He praises his officers for the able and energetic conduct whereby they have relieved his innocent people from the horrors of civil war, but he at the same time blames them in no measured terms for not having crushed the rebellion at its commencement and thereby prevented the expenditure of life and revenue which has since supervened. He decrees tituiary honours and rewards to the Victorious Vice-roy and all officers engaged, and commands that the rebel chief be immediately forwarded to Peking.

In responding to a representation from *Woo Chungaun*, recommending that more care and discrimination should be evinced in the selection of officers for prefect and district magistracies. His Majesty fully concurs with His Minister in the importance of using the utmost caution in the choice of men, on whose talent, probity, and good government, the happiness of His people so peculiarly depends. He therefore decrees. "Let our "Vice-roy at once institute a most patient and "careful examination into the character of all "magistrates now in office, recording for promo- "the names of those who are of known probity "and talent, as an inducement and encouragement "to the worthy, and forthwith dismissing all "covetous and sordid men, that venality in every "form may cease."

His Majesty summons the following High officers to Peking "to await His commands."

Lin Tsihseu,—The well known Commissioner Lin, lately a Vice-roy of two large provinces in the west, and at present at his native place on sick leave. Also—

Lew Yih.
Soo Tingkwei.
Chow Teentsêo.
Tae He.

Chin Kingyung,—A man said to have been an opponent of Keying and the party that advocated peace measures during the war, and famed, like Commissioner Lin, among his countrymen for his great talents and ability.

Le Tangkeae.

The employment of these men in the service of Government, will no doubt appear in succeeding numbers of the Reporter.

In reply to the memorial of a censor complaining that a large proportion of the coin commonly called cash, is thin, brittle, and marked with an impression scarcely legible, and entreating that some prohibition may be laid upon all departures from the established pattern in casting the copper currency, the Emperor decrees that the officers in charge of the mints shall give more attention, in casting, to follow the models provided them, and that any departure from it, resulting in light, small, and roughly impressed coin, shall be most severely visited upon themselves.

In reply to a memorial from one of His Ministers, bringing to notice the continued defalcation in the salt revenues of *Hwaegan* and *Yangchow*, the Emperor commands the Vice-roy of *Keangsoo* to enforce the payment during the ensuing autumn, not only of seven instalments of 130,000 taels each, due for the years 1840 to 1847, but also of the gross revenue of 300,000 taels per annum, due by those departments for 1848 and 1849,—total 1,210,000 taels.

MEMORIALS.

The court in charge of the Imperial household entreat His Majesty to close all silver mines throughout the country, with the exception of those in the province of Kweichow which appear to be very productive, on the plea that none of them actually repays the labour bestowed upon them, and that the working of them is only calculated to foment disaffection and discontent among the surrounding inhabitants.

Yihking, commander-in-chief at Moukden, reports the names of those prisoners taken in the act of trespassing upon the Imperial crownlands of *Yentungshan*, and prays His Majesty to punish those officers whose negligence afforded every opportunity for such encroachments.

Fukhe proposes for His Majesty's approval, a system of rewards and punishments, to be adopted for the future in order to encourage those officers at the mint who superintend the coining of the copper currency; and in a further memorial, he presents for consideration a code of regulations for keeping in check the workmen engaged in the mint, (as decreed in a late number by His Majesty), but he suggests that more is to be gained by holding the officers in charge responsible for the carrying out of regulations, which will otherwise prove futile.

Yutae, Vice-roy of *Hookwang*, again addresses His Majesty in a most lengthened dispatch, reporting in detail his campaign against the rebels of *Hoonan*. He concludes by assuring the Emperor that the lately disaffected territory is reduced to perfect control, and he entreats permission to decapitate the rebel chief *Le Yuenfa* upon the spot, as he is too badly wounded to allow of his being forwarded to the capital.

A censor having brought to His Majesty's notice four subjects affecting the good government of the Empire, viz: the relief of the distressed population, the military organization of the country, the ridding the public service of all unworthy officers, and the unwarrantable leniency usual in the administration of punishment, the Emperor decreed that the several Boards under whose peculiar cognizance these matters fell, should deliberate and report upon each point forthwith. The Board of war accordingly reports as follows upon the subject immediately concerning it, viz: the military organization of the country.

"The censor in the memorial at present under "consideration, remarks that, owing to long protracted peace, the army has fallen so complete- "ly into disuse that when necessity calls for the "employment of troops on active service, re- "course must be had to village braves as the best "and only expedient under the emergency; that "these, though stanch and strong in battle and "defence, still are altogether ignorant of any- "thing but savage warfare, and that they possess "none of that immoveable firmness and indomitable intrepidity peculiar only to the practiced "soldier: the censor therefore begs that all "Vice-roys, Governors, and Commanders-in-chief, "may be instructed to direct those under their "authority to keep the troops in constant exercise, "looking rather to real utility than outward show. "In reply to this statement, we the members of the "Board of war would observe that there are, "stationed in the capital and the provinces, fully "883,000 men, all Tartars, who manœuvre per- "fectly when under review, and shew a most for- "midable dexterity in the use of both lance and "firearm. so much so indeed, that they may with "advantage be held up as a model to the whole "army. If there be any failing, it is among the "general officers, who have of late neglected all "their public responsibilities and given themselves "up to seek personal aggrandizement and sensual "pleasure, while their juniors endeavour to be- "nefit themselves, by flattering the vanity of their "superiors, to induce them not to be too severe "when exercising or reviewing them. Hence the "whole army degenerates day by day. It is our "opinion therefore that, to carry into effect the "idea of the memorialist, who, with the hope of "correcting the existing abuses, begs that the "troops may be more constantly drilled, the all important step is to call upon Vice-roys, Governors, "Commanders-in-chief, and Generals, to rouse "their dormant energies, and forget their indivi- "dual and selfish interests, to select individuals "for promotion without prejudice or bias, and "thus to encourage proper reverence for the "Laws. Let the officers we say, first win respect "from their men, and evince a military spirit "themselves, and then let them proceed to put "their troops under unremitting exercise, always "remembering that real utility is more essential "than outward show. If this be done, all the of- "ficers high and low will become useful men, and "as a natural consequence, their troops will im- "prove. We cannot agree with the censor in his "remark with reference to promotions and remo- "vals, that repeated changes in the course of one "year beget estrangement between civil and mili- "tary authorities, and that he conceives any of- "ficer who shows talent above mediocrity ought to "be retained at his post that he may continue to "exercise his men, and after that, when the results "of his instructions appear, he should be selected "for employment elsewhere. Promotions and "changes of all kinds are governed by certain de- "fined Laws which cannot be idly altered or done "away with; besides which, the changes the cen- "sor speaks of, are never so frequent as he repre- "sents. The drilling of the troops too, is a matter "which devolves on all officers in common as an "ordinary duty, and to select a few to attend es- "pecially to it, and promote them for this service, "is a stretch of liberality which is scarcely ad- "visable. We are therefore of opinion that the "two latter proposals need not be acceded to Pray- "ing Your Majesty's consideration of these our "humble views, we present this respectful memo- "rial."

LETTERS from Ningpo of the 30th July, state that there had just been a hard fought battle between the schooner *Alpha* and five *Lorchas* on the one side and a fleet of piratical junks on the other. Five or six of the junks were captured, and brought into Ningpo. The arm of one of the seamen wounded in the fight was amputated by Dr. McCarter.

THE barque *Ganges*, Captain H. Smith, which sailed from this Port for Bally, on the 13th July, put back dismasted on the 2nd instant. She sailed in company with the *Hannah*, from Woosung, and when off the Loo-Choo Islands, both vessels encountered a gale, accompanied by a heavy sea. The *Ganges* carried away her mizen-mast, and is repairing the damage at Woosung. The *Hannah* received no injury from the gale and proceeded on her voyage to Bally.

PROCLAMATION FOR ENFORCING REGULARITY IN REPORTING PRODUCE FROM THE INTERIOR,—BY THE TAOUTAI.

Lin, Inspector of Customs for Kiang-nan, &c., issues a Proclamation giving distinct commands Whereas in the Regulations received for conducting commerce with the western nations at Shanghae, it is provided that hereafter Chinese Merchants conveying Raw Silk to Fuchau, Amoy, Ningpo, and Shanghae, for trading with the western nations will uniformly pay up at the port of exportation the same amount of Transit Dues which they would have incurred in transit to Canton, after which they are to be allowed to trade. Should smuggling occur, the usual punishment will be enforced. Further, Tea, Raw Silk, and Silk Piece Goods for consumption in the provinces of China are only permitted to be conveyed by inland communication, and not by sea, but parties desirous of transporting such by sea[*], will be permitted to do so on payment of the Duties charged in the new Foreign Tariff, &c. At that time Kung the (subsequently[†] promoted) Taoutai on the opening of the market agreed on and fixed the Regulations, and established Tea and Silk Merchant's Warehouses, to which he issued Stamped Pass Books, giving orders that all Chinese Merchants transporting Raw Silk, Tea, and Silk Piece Goods to this city for sale, shall first report their arrival at the Customhouse Stations, on entering the place, after which they might deposit the goods in the Warehouses and sell them. The Warehouse people were to take an exact account of the quantity received, and enter them in their books, which they were to present every ten days for examination in order to prevent smuggling, as is on record.

We now learn that the various Warehouses in Shanghae have long disregarded these Regulations, none of them requesting Pass Books to be given them, and the Merchants bringing goods from the interior have delayed and neglected to have them examined, which is really disobeying fixed Regulations. There is reason to fear that there are parties secretly leagued together for carrying on this smuggling abuse. It behoves us to, make examination, according to the Regulations fixed by Kung the former Taoutai, which provided that all the Warehouses, without exception, must request a Stamped Pass Book, in which all Teas, Silk, and Silk Piece Goods are to be entered, and which is to be presented every ten days for examination and the prevention of smuggling.

Therefore we issue this Proclamation, addressing it to the Warehouse Merchants for their information. All of you are in accordance herewith to present your Warehouse names, and petition for Stamped Pass Books. It is incumbent on you that you present true and correct reports of the quantities of goods, &c., deposited with you, entering them correctly in the Pass Books, which you are to present to me every ten days for examination. Should any traitorous merchants avoid those warehouses with a view to smuggle, as soon as such is discovered the goods will be confiscated to Government, and the parties further punished according to the laws. Any connivance or leaguing with them on the part of the Hong people will expose them also to rigorous punishment. No forgiveness will be shown. Let each tremble and obey. Do not oppose. A Special Proclamation.

Taoukwang, 30th year, 5th month, 26th day,
July 5th, 1850.

[*] In foreign vessels is doubtless here meant.—*Tr.*

[†] Kung was promoted to be Judge at Soochow where he died.—*Tr.*

PETITION OF THE OLD HONG-MERCHANTS, HOWQUA AND OTHERS,

—GRANTED TO ESTABLISH TEA WAREHOUSES, AND REGULATIONS FOR LEVYING EXPENSES.

Feng, district magistrate of Nanhai, and Shin, district magistrate of Pwanyu, &c., &c., &c., issue their perspicuous proclamation:—

Whereas, the former hong-merchants, Howqua and Others, on account of the abolition by Government [of the old co-hong], having caused the tea trade to be diffused and unsettled, so that there is no fixed point for the public items, having petitioned requesting the establishing of warehouses, and levying expenses for the convenience of maintaining a supervision of the tea trade, and the liquidation of their old obligations to the imperial treasury, we have had the honor to receive the reply of the Governor-General, directing deliberations to be held upon the subject, and after joint deliberation thereon, held at the time, we reported to His Excellency the result, who in reply directed that we should enjoin upon the warehouses to conform thereto.

Now, it appears that the said tea warehouses, being without precedent, the proprietors invited all the tea merchants to meet and deliberate upon regulations by which to conduct them, and they (members of the tea warehouses) have come before us with their petition to allow them to fill the station.

Besides complying with their request, and reporting the same to all (the high officers whom it concerns, as H. E. the Governor-General, the Governor, Superintendent of Customs, Commissary of Grain, and the Prefect), that the same might be entered upon the archives, and issuing our licenses to the said warehouse firms, and enjoining upon them to act accordingly: we also, sincerely apprehending that the tea merchants, and houses engaged in foreign traffic, are not yet fully and universally informed upon the subject, as it behooves us to issue a luminous Proclamation to this end, we do proclaim to the tea merchants of the different provinces, and to firms engaged in foreign trade, for their full information, that hereafter when teas arrive at Canton, and when the dealers with foreigners purchase these teas, it is absolutely necessary that they each conform to the following Regulations. Let there be no opposition. Special proclamation.

REGULATIONS.

1. Every merchant on bringing his teas (to Canton) must store them in the government warehouses, and these having been clearly examined, and their marks and number of chests ascertained at the official warehouses, the proprietors of the warehouse must immediately repair to the Consoo of the old hong-merchants, and distinctly and minutely report the same. Having settled for the sale, on the day of weighing them, they must immediately report to what dealers in foreign trade they are sold, and separately report the marks, number of packages, and weight of the teas disposed of. If any of the said tea merchants having stored teas in the government warehouses, should remove them to another place, this also must be reported in order to clear investigation and management thereof.

2. As to the discount for difference of weight and value of moneys employed in transactions between the tea warehouses and the dealers in foreign goods, of late years every hundred taels by the tea scales has been discounted at a difference of five taels and odd by the government scales. Now it has been decided, after deliberation, that in future, there shall be universal conformity to the precedent of the old co-hong, that the discount between tea scales and those of the new treasury scales, shall be two taels per hundred taels (i. e. 100 taels by tea money weight will be reckoned 98 taels new treasury standard), and only 20 taels in the hundred can consist of broken (or "chopped") money, and should there be no broken money, then there will be a further deduction, but not exceeding one tael (for each hundred taels). The tea merchants obtaining this compensatory

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though the capricious and variable state of the Home market does not so palpably indicate a fact—clearly obvious to a common judge of the article here.

It should however be observed, that Hongs of repute and long standing ordinarily obtain, as far as they can, their silks from the same connexions and localities—and it was found by the writer (during an excursion in the silk districts in May 1848) that particular villages were under engagement to supply only certain Hongs. In some instances, it was found that these engagements were of very long standing.

The China Raw Silks, best known and approved in the European markets (and all of which are produced in our immediate vicinity) are **Tsatlee**, **Taysaam** and **Yuen-fa**.

Tsatlee is the Canton *patois* for Tsih-Le or Seven Cocoons; which this silk was perhaps originally reeled. It is now quite otherwise. Of this kind the best qualities are produced in the Tae-hoo or Great Lake district; and from thence the Chops of the highest repute are procured.

The average shipments *hence* of this kind during the last six years have been 8,500 bales per annum. The smallest Export was in the year ending 31st December, 1844, 2,900 bales. The largest in 1847—then 13,500 bales.

The lowest rate for the 14s. 6d. to 20s. Sorts of Tsatlees of last accounts (London 24th May last) was in December 1847, viz., 220 to 380 dollars per pecul, duty paid. The highest during 1844, 390 *a* 510 dollars.

Taysaam is the Ta-tsan of the Chinese: literally the *Gros cocon* of the French, and is significantly descriptive of this kind.

The best quality of this silk is procured from Kea-hing district and is so designated. The next in rank is Ling-hoo, which at times, will rival the former in all respects as regards colour, quality and evenness of thread.

The production of Taysaam is alleged to be quite five times greater than Tsatlee; and this kind is mainly consumed by the native manufacturers.

The average shipments hence of Taysaam, have been during the last six years (including Long reels or Shoo-hing kinds) at the rate of 4,300 bales. The smallest Export was in 1844—1,400 bales. The greatest in 1846—7,000 bales.

The lowest rates for the 11s. *a* 16s. Taysaams of London the 24th May last: was in December 1846, viz., 175 *a* 295 dollars per pecul, duty paid. The highest during: 1844—300 *a* 395 dollars.

Yuen-fa or Garden flower, in Canton dialect, was a characteristic euphuism of the Chinese; to designate the finest and best Silk, at that time reeled, and which is still applied, in the production of the finest Warps for the best fabrics of native manufacture.

This kind has been generally and justly objected to, as difficult to work by the English Throwster. The aversion to this kind was much increased by the sudden and large arrivals (mostly of very inferior quality, cased and false packed—indeed got up for fraud) in the Home market soon after this Port was opened.

The average shipments hence during the last six years have been at the rate of 600 bales per annum. The smallest Export was in 1848 only 386 bales. The largest in 1845—990 bales.

The rates ruling for 9s. 6d. *a* 16s. 6d. Sorts of last accounts were the lowest in December 1848, viz., 155 *a* 300 dollars per pecul, duty paid. The highest during 1844, viz., 280 *a* 500 dollars.

(To be continued.)

ROADS AND JETTIES.

British Consulate,
Shanghae, *5th August*, 1850.

The annexed minute of the proceedings of a Public Meeting held at H. B. M.'s Consulate office on the 2nd instant, to receive the Report of the Committee of Roads and Jetties, and for the transaction of such other business, as might have relation thereto, is sent round for general information.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
Consul.

To the British and Foreign Community Resident at Shanghae.

Minutes *of General Meeting of the Renters of Land within the British Limits, Shanghae, held at the British Consulate, on the 2nd August*, 1850. Rutherford Alcock, *H. B. M.'s Consul, in the Chair.*

Present.—J. N. A. Griswold, U. S. Consul; A. G. Dallas; Thos. Moncreiff; Jas. White; J. P. Watson; Jas. Macdonald; Rev. W. H. Medhurst; W. Lockhart; Doctor Murray; Walter Medhurst; J. Caldecott Smith; Frank Parish, Secretary.

The Chairman rose to open the Meeting with a few preliminary observations on the business before them.

"He felt much satisfaction in stating that the Roads were in excellent order, and notwithstanding the many difficulties which had been experienced, the want of proper material and the very heavy rains, they were, he thought, in a very creditable state.

With regard to the Public Jetties, four had now been in use for some time, and appeared to answer all the purposes, for which they were required; a fifth was about to be built, which would, he believed, complete the number. Thus, Roads and Jetties combined, he thought that every facility was now afforded to the Renters, for carrying on their operations, whether, commercial or otherwise; and considering the early stage of the settlement, such Public works and improvements could only be attributed to the united efforts of the Community, led on by a firm and praiseworthy desire, for the advancement of the general interests of this Port.

Having arrived so far, the Chairman thought that the highest praise was due to the Committee who had carried out these works, and in conclusion, he begged to state that these gentlemen, who were more cognizant of the details of the affairs than he was, had placed a Report on the table, which would show the Meeting all the particulars of the past years proceedings.

The Report of the Committee for the past year was then read—

REPORT.

The Committee for Roads and Bridges appointed at the Public Meeting, held at H. M.'s Consulate, on 10th March 1849, have now to report.

Jetties.—That in accordance with Resolution No. 111 of said Meeting, they have raised on Loan, the sum of 6,900 dollars, for the purpose of building five Stone Jetties. That Four Jetties have been built at an aggregate cost of dollars 6,975.93, and that the balance in hand, at date, is dollars 1,518.11, as per account rendered. Contracts have been made for Building the remaining Jetty, at the foot of the Rope Walk, at 130 dollars per Chang, the length being nine changs, and also for strengthening the Tuckee Jetty (broken by some heavy Logs of Timber), at a cost of 330 dollars.

Some parties have refused to pay the Wharfage dues, and Jetty Assessments as provided for, by above Resolution, the latter at 1 dollar per mow on Lands rented, for liquidation of Loans for Jetties. Some on the grounds of having Private Jetties, others holding themselves exempt from such Assessments, by their profession being uninterested in Jetties, required, solely, for mercantile advantages. In regard to these objects, the Committee did not consider it their duty to enter into any lengthy correspondence and now refer all disputed questions as to Jetties or Roads to the Public.

Roads.—The Roads have been kept in repair, at an aggregate expense, including payment of 242 dollars for building the Sluice at the Soo-chow Creek—of dollars 1,864.90. Receipts being, dollars 2,323.[illegible], leaving a balance in hand of dollars 158.10.

The aggregate sum in hands of Treasurer on both accounts is per account current dollars 2,006.55, which will be held to order of the Treasurer of the Committee.

The Books, Accounts, and Correspondence are laid on the table, and supply all further information that may be required.

The Committee have not received any sums on account of the old Committee, who in consequence of the departure of Mr. Hubertson, and the length of time that has elapsed, have not deemed it expedient to re-open the former accounts by suing for arrears, as per their letter of this date.

The Committee now beg to resign their office which they have held four months longer than they were appointed for, and in expressing their hope that their management of the Public Interests, has been satisfactory, they would suggest, H. C. R. Macduff, J. M. Smith, and O. E. Roberts, Esquires, as Gentlemen likely to ensure satisfaction for the ensuing year.

J. N. A. GRISWOLD,
THOS. MONCREIFF.

Shanghae, 31st July, 1850.

It was proposed, that the report should be received and adopted. The Rev. Mr. Medhurst thereupon rose to remark, that if the proposition referred merely to the acts of the Committee, during the past year, he had nothing to bring forward against it, but if it involved consent to the Resolutions of last year's General Meeting, he had very decided objections to make; he was not present at that meeting, having no vote as a Renter and having been led to believe, that the Missionary body would not be assessed in common with the other branches of the community; had he thought for a moment, that they would have been afterwards assessed; he would certainly have been present to state his objections to the Resolutions then carried. He begged however the Chairman would still permit him, on the part of the Society which he represented, to note his dissent from one particular Resolution.

Some objections were raised to the order of the meeting; these however were over-ruled, and Mr. Griswould rose to propose that the minutes of the previous meeting should be read, and he would be happy subsequently to answer any objections the Rev. Mr. Medhurst might have to make, and take the general sense of the meeting on the points at issue. The minutes of the previous meeting dated 10th March, 1849, were then read.

The Rev. Mr. Medhurst then stated that he had strong objections to make to Resolution No. 3, which provided for the erection of 4 or 5 large stone Jetties to be built by raising a Loan paying interest at 10 per cent, which interest was to be liquidated by a Wharfage Tax, to be levied on all Goods landed and shipped; and that a sinking Fund should be raised, and appropriated towards the re-payment of the Loan, by a levy of 1 dollar per mow annually, on all Rented Lands within the British Limits.

This assessment, Mr. Medhurst thought fell very severely on persons not engaged in commercial business, and reaping no advantages from the Jetties.

To a Road Tax he could make no objection whatever; if the London Missionary Society sent members out to Shanghae, they as well as others, would require Roads to carry on their avocations, and should pay equally with the other members of the community, but they did not certainly require 4 or 5 large expensive Stone Jetties, at the river side, at a considerable distance from their houses.

The London Missionary Society possessed some 20 mow of Land, and if he understood rightly, this levying of 1 dollar per mow amounted to about 10 per cent on the loan, so that they would be held liable for 200 dollars, which was very much more than many parties paid who were living on the river side, and reaping actual advantages from the use of the Jetties. Again, speaking apart from his profession he would quote an instance of the unfairness of the levy; that while his 20 mow of Land cost, but 50 dollars per mow, Messrs. Thos. Ripley & Co., he thought, paid some 2,000 dollars for 2 mow; yet the Property valuable from its position and its proximity to the river, pays but one tenth of what the poor Property pays which is almost ineligible for mercantile purposes.

He did not really think that the assessment fell equally on the different Lots. Houses in the immediate proximity to the Jetties should pay a certain fixed rate, and those further removed pay according to a graduated scale, in proportion to their distance from the river side; he thought there would be no difficulty in arranging a system of this kind.

He was bound to confess, that there were advantages accruing to all Renters from the building of these Jetties, but at the same time, the advantages, which he as an unmercantile Renter derived were infinitesimal in value, when compared with those, that fell to the share of the mercantile Renter. He reaped none of the advantages of a Trade amounting to some million of dollars annually, why then should he be taxed for Jetties, equally with the man who derived that benefit by them?

Mr. Griswold rose to state that the measure in question was one adopted by the Community at a General Meeting of the Renters; but he would wish to convince the Rev. Gentleman, that the method had recourse to for raising funds to pay off the Loan, was the least objectionable and the fairest, that could be adopted.

The fact, of such improvements having been made, enhanced the value of all the Land, and the Renter had only to add the assessment to the cost of his Property, and he would then have it at a better valuation than without the improvements. The *principle* of the levy was precisely the same, as that of any Municipal Tax at home, where parties are made to pay for any Road, Canal, or other Public improvement carried out within the immediate neighbourhood of their Property.

The London Missionary Society, might some day remove from Shanghae, they would then sell their Property, with the additional value attached to it, and this was precisely the case with the whole of the Renters. He did not think it just, then, that one party should be exempted, to the evident injury or loss of the other, who must necessarily be taxed the more, in proportion to the number of exemptions made. With regard to the Rev. Gentleman's instance of the Property of Messrs. Thos. Ripley & Co., he could not agree with him in the opinion that the more valuable a Property was, or the more it cost, so much the more should it be taxed. This was a very erroneous idea; again if as the Rev. Gentleman proposes, a graduated scale of taxation were to be adopted, it would involve endless difficulties, and the community would then require a host of Land Surveyors, and would suffer a much heavier taxation, than if they submitted to the system of paying alike according to the amount of ground held by them; which was in fact nothing more, than making the ground pay for an improvement. If Missionary Bodies took up their residence in the midst of a Mercantile Community, they should submit, he thought to the same Municipal Regulations.

He, as an individual, would be perfectly willing to remit the taxation upon Missionaries, but he thought that the consent of every single Renter taxed should be obtained to such a measure, and he believed the Missionaries did not wish any course to be adopted as a matter of favor to them. The principle then, was the ground to stand upon, and he thought it must be the opinion of every body present, that these so called *commercial* improvements enhanced the value, of the whole Property in the settlement, and that the taxation to pay for them should be upon the Land.

Mr. Lockhart was of opinion, that the wharfage rate should be made to pay, both interest and capital.

Mr. Griswold objected, on the score that these improvements were to last, he supposed, some 30 or 40 years, and no merchant was justified, he thought, in charging his constituents more, than their equitable share; were it to be so, they would be paying for improvements, the advantages of which would in a few years time be gratuitously enjoyed by others.

The Chairman said there were two points to be considered, the legality of the measure, and the equity of it, and he thought, with regard to the first, he could satisfy the minds of those present. In anticipation of any difficulty arising; he had referred the question to the Attorney-General at Hongkong, who gave it as his opinion, upon reference to the Land Regulations and their signature by the different Land holders, that any two or more Renters could sue a defaulter to the assessment.

With regard to the equity of the measure, he was inclined to take Mr. Griswold's view of the case. There could be no doubt, that the Missionaries of all nations and creeds now assembled at Shanghae, did share largely in the advantages, incident to a large mercantile Port; with facilities of communication and a large expenditure of capital for the general improvement of the place; an improvement not confined to Roads and Jetties but conducive to the comfort, security and welfare of the Foreigners collectively, and individually, and upon this ground, he thought no Renter of ground within the British Limits, was fairly entitled to exemption from assessment, for the maintenance of Roads and Jetties, which, he repeated, formed a very small part of the advantages actually secured to the Residents, by the large investments of commercial capital.

Resolutions.

Proposed by A. G. Dallas, Esq., seconded by Jas. White, Esq.

1st, That the Report of the Committee for the past year be received and adopted. *Passed unanimously.*

Proposed by Mr. Griswold, U. S. Consul, seconded by Jas. White, Esq.

2d, That in the opinion of the meeting all Land in the occupation of Foreigners, for whatever purpose used, should be subject to the assessment of one dollar per mow per annum towards the Jetty Sinking Fund, as the said Jetties are improvements calculated to add permanent value to the landed property; and H. B. M.'s Consul, when the parties declining to pay are British subjects, is requested to take the necessary legal measures to enforce payment. *Passed with one dissent.*

Mr. Griswold stated that he was aware a question had arisen, as to the liability of parties owning Private Jetties, to the general Wharfage Tax, and he had therefore resolved to bring the question before the meeting in the form of a resolution.

In doing so, he had to state that he himself was a party interested in the general decision of those present, in as much as, he would soon be able to conduct most of his business, at his own Private Jetty and Godowns. He however would be perfectly willing to pay the assessment for the Public Jetties if so decided and moreover considered, that he should be justly called upon to pay in common with the rest of the Mercantile Community.

He proposed, seconded by J. P. Watson, Esq.

3rd, That in the opinion of the meeting, the Wharfage is a charge incurred equally by all, and should be levied upon all Goods, whether passing over Private or Public Jetties. *Passed unanimously.*

Proposed by Thos. Moncreiff, Esq., and seconded by Jas. White, Esq.

4th, That Mr. Watson be appointed to audit the accounts of the passed year. *Passed unanimously.*

Proposed by Mr. Griswold, U. S. Consul, seconded by Jas. White, Esq.

5th, That Messrs. H. C. R. Macduff, J. M. Smith, and O. E. Roberts, be requested to take charge of the Public interest in the Roads and Jetties and form the Committee for the ensuing year. *Passed unanimously.*

Proposed by J. P. Watson, Esq., seconded by Doctor Murray.

6th, That a vote of thanks be given to the old Committee for their able management of the affairs under their charge. *Passed unanimously.*

7th, That the thanks of the meeting be presented to Rutherford Alcock, Esquire, Chairman, for his able conduct in the Chair. *Passed unanimously.*

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
Chairman.
FRANK PARISH,
Secretary.

To the Editor of the North-China Herald.

Sir,—I take the liberty of addressing a communication to you on the subject of the origin of the Chinese people; and of the circumstances attending their settlement in the regions they now occupy. I do so chiefly with the hope of eliciting from some of your readers, who may have given attention to such matters, the result of their investigations and reflections: there can hardly be any subject more interesting or important to those who would form correct views of China, especially as it was in those days of which mention is made in their most ancient records. Those records themselves have yet to be subjected to that critical investigation which alone can ascertain and fix their real value. The ancient literature of China demands the labors of a Niebuhr and a Sir William Jones before we can hope to derive any reliable information from it; and it is to be regretted that what has already been contributed, by various writers towards clearing up the darkness of the "Books," is in so scattered and inaccessible a state. A Catalogue Raisonnée of the Works treating of China, which have been published at various times and in various countries, would be no mean contribution to the Treasury of the Republic of Letters.

Taking the order of time, the first question that arises about China is: Who were the first settlers of the country, and what was their state as regards knowledge and civilization when they first took possession of those western portions of what we call China Proper, which as a matter of course, were the parts that were first peopled: this point, I suppose, may be taken for granted.

In this communication I will only quote the views of one writer who has treated of this matter. Faber, in his "Origin of Pagan Idolatry" (Book IV. Chap. 4) mentions the fact that "when Sir William Jones laid a map of Asia before a well-informed Pundit, and shewed him the situation of his own country Cashmir, he instantly placed his finger on the north-western provinces of China, as the region where the Chinas of Menu first established themselves. These "Chinas" he informs us, are mentioned as one of a number of "families of the Cshatryas or Cuthic military nobles who by their omission of holy rites and by their seeing no Brahmins, had gradually sunk in dignity to the lowest of the four classes." They wandered off from the body of those who settled in Hindostan, and with them "seceded scattered individuals from all the four castes."

Relying on the correctness of this account, Faber regards the first settlers of China as a branch of the great Cuthic family (descendants of Cush, the son of Ham) who, according to his theory, furnished rulers and conquerors for all the rest of the families of the earth. He finds some little difficulty, however, in reconciling this view of their origin and character with a description given by Herodotus of a remarkable family of Scythians, denominated *Argippei*, (votaries of the white horse (who must, Faber thinks, be identified with the Chinese *as known to us*, because of certain marked peculiarities in their habits and character. The method by which he endeavours to reconcile these somewhat diverse accounts is too long for quotation; and there are few of his readers, I presume, who would not feel that no explanation can prove satisfactory without some information as to what took place in the long interval between the times mentioned in the Institutes and in Herodotus respectively. *Possibly* this information may be deriveable from the ancient records of China, when they shall come to be well understood and their chronology well ascertained.

As regards the religion which the "Chinas" brought with them, Faber's opinion is that they professed *Scuthism*, by which term he designates, that first grand corruption of the patriarchal faith of Noah and his immediate descendants, which took place under the influence of Nimrod, and which received its first signal rebuke by the Divine interference with the projects of the builders of Babel.

With the hope that some parties whose studies have brought them acquainted with this particular department of Chinese literature may be induced to favor those who are less advanced than themselves, with some of the results to which they may have arrived.—I am, sir, yours with respect,

INVESTIGATOR.

CHINESE SPECIAL PROCLAMATION,

PROHIBITING EXTORTION UNDER FALSE-PRETENCES.

Ping, District Magistrate of Shanghae, hereby issues a Proclamation giving clear commands.

Whereas, it was ascertained at this office, that certain Fukien and Canton vagabonds, Paou-yen Kwang and others were extorting money, and causing trouble in this neighbourhood; orders were given to the police to apprehend them, and Yang-tsing-san, &c., were delivered into custody, examined, and punished. Orders were also given to the Tee-paous to expel all idle vagrants, as is on record.

We now learn, that the said gang of vagabonds still dare to give circulation to their false rumours, which is certainly trifling with the laws, and besides putting the military in movement to search out and seize the offenders, as also personally instituting secret enquiries, as we cannot bear to punish without giving previous admonition, we therefore issue this Proclamation, addressing it to the strangers from Kwangtung and Fukien for their information. All of you who really have permanent employment must enroll yourselves in the Tee-paou's register, and receive a registration Ticket for your houses; each one pursuing his occupation in peace. Do not lightly give heed to join with others in creating disturbances. If any dare wilfully to disobey, they will be apprehended as soon as ascertained, and judgement will then be carried into execution with the strictest severity. There will assuredly be no leniency shewn. Say not that you have not been fore warned. Let each tremble and obey. Do not oppose. A Special Proclamation.

Taoukwang, 30th year, 6th month, 20th day.

The Sandwich Islands.—The requirements of California are rapidly increasing production in these islands. In an agricultural point of view, the realm of his Hawaiian Majesty is becoming important, and the inhabitants are directing their attention to the resources of the land. The newspapers are urging an early settlement of the land claims, that every facility may be given to the stimulus and its effects. The islands are destined to prosper from their relations with California, and our treaty with the government of Hawaii has been arranged in good time.—*New York Herald.*

CALIFORNIA.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE Hon. T. Butler King.

The climate of California is so opposite at different seasons, that a great diversity of opinion has been expressed upon it.—

"A stranger arriving at San Francisco in Summer is annoyed by the cold winds and fogs, and pronounces the climate intolerable. A few months will modify if not banish his dislike, and he will not fail to appreciate the beneficial effects of a cool, bracing atmosphere. Those who approach California overland, through the pass of the mountains, find the heat of Summer, in the middle of the day, greater than they have been accustomed to, and therefore many complain of it.

Those who take up their residence in the valleys which are situated between the great plain of the Sacramento and San Joaquin and the coast range of hills, find the climate, especially in the dry season, as healthful and pleasant as it is possible for any climate to be which possesses sufficient heat to mature the cereal grains and edible roots of the temperate zone.

The division of the year into two distinct seasons—dry and wet—impresses those who have been accustomed to the variable climate of the Atlantic States unfavourably. The dry appearance of the country in Summer and the difficulty of moving about in Winter seem to impose serious difficulties in the way of agricultural prosperity, while the many decided advantages resulting from the mildness of Winter, and the bright, clear weather of Summer, are not appreciated. These will appear when I come to speak of the productions of California. We ought not to be surprised at the dislike which the immigrants frequently express to the climate. It is so unlike that from which they come, that they cannot readily appreciate its advantages, or become reconciled to its extremes of dry and wet.

If a native of California were to go to New England in Winter, and see the ground frozen and covered with snow, the streams with ice, and find himself in a temperature many degrees colder than he had ever felt before, he would probably be as much surprised that people could or would live in so inhospitable a region, as any immigrant ever has been at what he has seen or felt in California.

So much are our opinions influenced by early impressions, the vicissitudes of the seasons with which we are familiar, love of country, home and kindred, that we ought never to hazard a hasty opinion, when we come in contact with circumstances entirely different from those to which we have all our lives been accustomed."

The Soil is very rich and fertile; and capable of the highest cultivation.—

"The valleys which are situated parallel to the coast range, and those which extend, transversely, in all the openings among the hills, toward the great plain of the Sacramento, are of unsurpassed fertility.

They have a deep black, alluvial soil, which has the appearance of having been deposited when they were covered with water. The idea is strengthened by the fact that the rising ground on the borders of these valleys, and many hills of moderate elevation have a soil precisely like that of the adjoining plains.

This soil is so porous, that it remains perfectly unbroken by gullies, notwithstanding the great quantity of water which falls into it annually during the wet season. The land in the northern part of the territory on the Trinity and other rivers, and on the borders of Clear Lake, so far as it has been examined, is said to be remarkably fertile.

The great valley of the Sacramento and San Joaquin has evidently been, at some remote period, the bed of a lake; and those rivers which drain it, present the appearance of having cut their channels though the alluvial deposit after it had been formed. In fact, it is not possible that they could have been instrumental in forming the plain through which they pass. Their head-waters come from the extreme ends of the valley, north and south; and, were it not for the supply of water received from the streams which flow into them from the Sierra Nevada, their beds would be almost, if not quite, dry in the summer months. The soil is very rich, and, with a proper system of drainage and embankment, would, undoubtedly, be capable of producing any crop, except sugar cane, now cultivated in the Atlantic States of the Union.

There are many beautiful valleys and rich hill-sides among the foot-hills of the Sierra Nevada, which, when the profits of labor in mining shall be reduced so as to cause its application to agriculture, will probably support a large population.—There is said to be a rich belt of well timbered and watered country extending the whole length of the gold region between it and the Sierra Neva, some twenty miles in width. There is no information sufficiently accurate respecting the eastern slope of the great snowy range to enable us to form any opinion of its general character or soil. Some of its valleys have been visited by miners, who represented them as equal to any portion of the country to the westward of it.

The great valley of the Colorado, situated between the Sierra Madre and the Sierra Nevada, is but little known. It is inhabited by numerous tribes of savages, who manifest the most decided hostility towards the whites, and have hitherto prevented any explorations of their country, and do not permit emigrants to pass through it. Therefore parties from Santa Fe, on their way to California, are compelled to make a circuit of near a thousand miles northward to the Salt Lake, or about the same distance southward by the route of the Gila. Although this valley is little known, there are indications that it is fertile and valuable.

The name of the river "Colorado" is descriptive of its waters; they are as deeply colored as those of the Missouri or Red River, while those of the Gila, which we know flows through barren lands, are clear.

It would seem impossible for a large river to collect sediment enough in a sandy, barren soil to color its waters so deeply as to give it a name among those who first discovered and have since visited its shores. The probability therefore, is, that this river flows through an alluvial valley of great fertility, which has never been explored. This conjecture is strengthened by the fact that the Indians who inhabit it are hostile, and oppose, as far as they can, all persons who attempt to enter or explore it. This has been their uniform course of conduct respecting all portions of the Continent which have been fertile, abounding in game and the spontaneous productions of the earth.

As this valley is situated in the direct route from Santa Fe to California, its thorough exploration becomes a matter of very great importance, especially as it is highly probable that the elevated regions to the north of it, covered with snow during most of the year, will force the line of the great National Railway to the Pacific through some portion of it.

The soil I have described situated west of the Sierra Nevada, and embracing the plain of the Sacramento and San Joaquin, covers an area, as nearly as I can estimate, of between fifty and sixty thousand square miles, and would, under a proper system of cultivation, be capable of supporting a population equal to that of Ohio or New York at the present time.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	At	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departure	Cargo.	Consignees.
July 2[illegible]	Shanghae	Spee	B. schr.	101	Robinson	Ningpo		Rice	Hargreaves & Co.
Aug. [illegible]	..	[illegible]	B. barque	24[illegible]	Smith	[illegible]		Ballast	J. M. Smith & Co.
.. [illegible]	..	[illegible]	B. brig		[illegible]	Bombay		Opium	Lindsay & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Day	From	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by.
Aug. [illegible]	Shanghae	Spee	B. schr.	101	Robinson	Ningpo	Re-exported	Hargreaves & Co.
.. [illegible]	..	St. Abbs	B. ship	592	Willis	London	Tea & Silk	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
.. [illegible]	..	Patna	B. barque	362	Rorison	Liverpool	Tea & Silk	Dent, Beale & Co.
.. [illegible]	..	Jeremiah Garnett	B. ship	447	Daley			Hargreaves & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels	At	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
[illegible]	Shanghae		B. [illegible]			Lindsay & Co.		
[illegible]	..	July 1	B. sh.	[illegible]	Stafford	[illegible] & Co.	London	Early
[illegible]	..	July [illegible]	B. bq.	[illegible]	Austin	J. M. Smith & Co.	London	Early
[illegible]	..	[illegible]	B. sh.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Freight or Charter	
[illegible]	..	July 21	B. bg.	2[illegible]	Cunningham	[illegible] & Co.		
[illegible]	..	Aug. [illegible]	B. bq.	213	Smith	J. M. Smith & Co.	Amoy & Singapore	1st Sept.
Lady Mary Wood	..	Aug. 2	B. str.	650	Tronson	P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Agents	Hongkong	12th inst.
[illegible] Elizabeth	..	June	A. bq.	[illegible]	Shreve	Russell & Co.	New York	Early
[illegible]	..	June 28	Sp. sh.	529	[illegible]	Russell & Co.		
[illegible]	..	July 4	B. sh.	505	Crockett	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Liverpool	Early
[illegible]	..	June 2	B. bq.	3[illegible]2	Christian	Lindsay & Co.	London	Early
[illegible]	..	June [illegible]	Dut. sh.	6[illegible]4	Hoekstra	Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.	London	Early
[illegible]	..	June 2[illegible]	B. bq.	[illegible]	[illegible]	James Macdonald	Freight or Charter	
[illegible]		[illegible]	B.	[illegible]	Pattison	Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.	London	Early

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
[illegible]	Woosung.	B. brig	152	D'Bussche	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
[illegible] Jane	..	B. ship	4[illegible]7	Landers	Dent & Co.
[illegible]	..	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
[illegible]	..	B. bark	236	Chape	F. S. & N. M. Lungrana.
[illegible]	..	B. brig	148	Anderson	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
[illegible]	..	B. sr.	110	Lacy	P. F. Cama & Co.
[illegible]	..	A. ship	388	Roundy	Russell & Co.
[illegible]		A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
[illegible]	..	B. brig	1[illegible]0	Duins	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
William the IV	..	B. bark	176	Thompson	Lindsay & Co.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO ALL PARTS FROM 1844 TO 1850.

Seasons ending 30th June.	Black	Green	Total Pounds
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

EXPORTS OF SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO ALL PARTS, FOR YEARS ENDING 30TH JUNE.

Destination	1848	1849	1850
Great Britain	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States			[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Import Cargo per *Antelope*.
Arrived, July 27th, 1850.

52 Bales 192 Pieces Woollens,
5 .. Long Ells,
175 .. American Drills,
5 Cases [illegible]
6 Bundles Indigo,
35 .. Prussian Blue,
151 .. Glue,
50 .. Vermilion,
310 .. White Lead,
30 Packages Stores.

Exported Cargo per *Antelope*.

209 Packages Medicines,
205 Cases 5,875 Pieces Silk Piece Goods,
15 Bales Raw Silk,
65 Cases do.
12 .. Cotton and S. K. Mixtures,
4,29[illegible] Packages [illegible]
6 Bales Woollens re-exported.

EXPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Colored Cottons *Yards*	Printed Cottons *Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Iron *Tons*	Worsted *Pieces*
[illegible]	London	560	March 30	792,550	..	..	97	..	..	
[illegible]	London	[illegible]	April [illegible]	517,400	..	..	252	200	..	
[illegible]	Liverpool	[illegible]	May [illegible]	1,055,000	..	..	402	..	..	
[illegible]	Liverpool	[illegible]	May 15	1,601,100	11,200	65,500	1,800	500	..	670

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	H. Mey or Pouchong	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1847-48	[illegible]	11,471	3,571	[illegible]	11,62[illegible]	10,718,[illegible]	128,071	13,[illegible]91	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141
Year 1848-49	[illegible]	18,400			85,52[illegible]	10,336,[illegible]	117,714	236,931	49,223	803,981	595,196	171,513	1,973,991	12,310,362
Year 1849-50	[illegible]	229,50[illegible]	[illegible]		..	1[illegible],329,61[illegible]	18,115	111,093	..	137,602	228,607	18,124	546,88[illegible]	13,867,197

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES.

	Congou	Souchong	Pouchong	Total Black	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1847-48	[illegible]	[illegible]		226,636	755,559	122,866	246,009	104,267	170,036	115,115	1,514,151	1,740,787
Year 1848-49	110,0[illegible]	[illegible]	1,59[illegible]	616,257	1,015,725	[illegible],090	312,421	187,69[illegible]	[illegible]	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332
Year 1849-50	812,5[illegible]	[illegible]	..	1,648,829	2,298,611	190,754	554,026	181,718	166,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TEA EXPORTED FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1848-49	[illegible]	..	1,371,597	1,672,400	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,025,862	619,72[illegible]	3,[illegible]56,66[illegible]	8,435,346	47,107,914
Year 1849-50	39,552,20[illegible]	..	1,221,500	1,791,100	615,800	217,900	..	2,447,400	45,848,960	18,500	918,500	..	2,030,000	312,100	1,811,300	8,120,100	53,969,300
Year 1849-50 Increase	5,674,630	..		751,694	321,499	..	..	916,369	7,661,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,181,634	1,184,631	6,861,386
Year 1849-50 Decrease		..	150,097	..	..	220,580	117,183	..	457,860	99,562	49,287	49,246	995,862	307,12[illegible]	..	1,499,586	..

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn*, *Sarah Trotman*, and *Palmyra*.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM 1st JULY TO AUGUST 3d, 1850.

Ships' Names	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Flowery Pekoe and [illegible]	Sorts	Black Total Pounds	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Green Total Pounds	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Nankeens Pieces
Total from 1st [illegible]				[illegible]		9,200	..	[illegible]	..	..	..	..	..	..		857,900	1,667	..
Patna		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				[illegible]	..	..	400	1,200	1,900	200	6,700	346,700	129	..
St. Abbs								590,862	..	..						590,862	976	..
Total				[illegible]		9,200		1,788,762	..	..	400	1,200	1,900	200	6,700	1,795,162	2,772	..

IMPORTS.

Vessels.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Printed Cottons	[illegible]	[illegible]	Shawls *Numbers*	Woollen Cloths *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	English Camlets *Pieces*	Lastings *Pieces*	Coals *Tons*	Iron *Peculs*	Tin *Peculs*	Buttons *Gross*	Rice *Peculs*	Prussian Blue	Pepper *Peculs*	Bicho de Mar *Peculs*	Ebony *Peculs*	Rattans *Peculs*	Sandalwood *Peculs*	Mangrove Bark *Peculs*	Red Wood *Peculs*	Indigo	Vermillion *Tubs*	Timber *No. of Pieces*	Glue *Cases*	Dried Fish *Peculs*	Tortoise Shell *Cases*	Bird's Nests *Peculs*	Elephant's Teeth *Peculs*	Sheep's Skins *Bundles*	Bird's Feathers *Cases*	Garrow Wood *Peculs*
[illegible]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	510	719	17	536	221	..	..	217	..	49	2	20	12	19	1	1
[illegible]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	417	127	..	..	225	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,056	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,971	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	..	..	..	..	137	409	239	..	..	..	..	..	139	..	41	18	12	3	39	8	5
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	200	1,912	1,100	129	111	3,031	1,000	200	..	65	..	..	157½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Patna	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	680	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fanny Chapman	29,000	[illegible]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
[illegible] Packet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,398	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Antelope	..	..	2,625	..	..	..	..	..	..	192	200	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	35	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	50	..	151	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	115,600	65,178	2,625	2,820	200	1,912	1,100	129	111	3,526	1,200	250	100	73	680	71	157½	33,155	35	80	187	919	1,018	17	953	318	6	50	579	151	90	20	32	41	58	9	6

EXPORTS.

Vessels.	Destination.	Congou *lbs.*	Souchong *lbs.*	Flowery Pekoe *lbs.*	Young Hyson *lbs.*	Hyson *lbs.*	Imperial *lbs.*	Gunpowder *lbs.*	Raw Silk *Bales*	Raw Silk *Cases*	Silk Piece Goods *Cases*	Cotton & Silk Mixtures *Cases*	Medicines *Packages*	Re-exported Woollens
[illegible]	Sandwich Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		35			
Lady Mary Wood	Hongkong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	611		87			
[illegible]	London	240,700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Sea Witch	London	218,060	..	9,200	..	..	..	..	637					
Antelope	Hongkong	71,920	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	65	205	12	290	6
[illegible]	London	100,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,030					
Patna	Liverpool	340,000	..	..	1,200	400	200	1,900	129					
St. Abbs	London	517,897	11,115	32,820					976					
		1,818,617	11,115	42,020	1,200	400	200	1,900	3,398	65	327	12	290	6

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	H. Mey and Pouchong	Pekoe	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Black	Total Green	Total Pounds	Total Silk
1844-1845	..			..								3,036,803	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
1845-1846	8,627,807	610,826	6,891	27,101	53,479	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,311,162	481,882	218,851	8,725,338	3,734,650	12,459,988	15,192
1846-1847	8,957,080	[illegible],318	11,015	98,566	151,141	615,096	183,318	717,155	923,987	295,126	149,654	9,577,821	2,916,316	12,494,130	19,972
1847-1848	11,111,110	[illegible]	3,571	7,689	12,912	185,172	255,463	1,065,591	1,085,213	155,572	227,[illegible]	11,337,038	3,871,161	15,711,152	21,068
1848-1849	11,163,686	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	52,676	600,172	395,101	1,557,596	2,760,513	878,671	458,654	11,816,637	6,150,137	18,303,074	18,118
1849-1850	15,522,745	1,125,586	25,816	[illegible]	25,360	556,145	212,169	1,397,012	2,509,513	683,518	337,126	16,609,257	5,751,113	22,363,730	14,601

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